

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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FOUR PER CENT VICTORY

THE victory over the Bulgarians and the prospective surrender of the Turkish army is liable to mislead the optimistic into believing that the allies have accomplished more than they claim. It is only natural that after waiting for years for success that we should magnify what we have accomplished, but the military leaders are making no such mistake for they are the ones who reminded us that the serious phase of the war has only begun and that the hardest part of the fight lies ahead in the direction of Berlin. Every time the citizenry has indulged in a demonstration whether it is in New York, London, San Francisco or Tonopah the first thought impressed on the public by conservative speakers is that we are just at the beginning of the most aggravated stage of the war. If we are permitted to run away with the thought that it was all over except the shouting the men at the front who have to bear the brunt of the ordeal would be left minus that moral and financial support so essential to a successful conduct of the heroic operations now in process of unfolding from the mind of the generalissimo of all armies. The impression that the war is about to end or that we are nearing a climax should be banished as unworthy of a cool clear judgment for the experienced generals who have the fate of the universe in their hands agree that it is a long way to Tipperary and a hard road to go. Judge Mark R. Averill presented the matter concretely last evening by informing his audience that the allies had only conquered four per cent of the enemy population and that 96 per cent of the huge task of redeeming the world from military autocracy remained to be accomplished.

The allies have begun that conquest and great advantages are bound to accrue but it should be borne in mind that a hard cruel winter's campaign is ahead and one that will demand straining every nerve and the spending of billions before any perceptible encroachments are made on the entrenched forces of the kaiser and the dual monarchy which has to do his bidding.

CREELSHIVIKI CONTINUES

SINCE he entered upon his duties Creel has been continually in hot water. He has been responsible for the publication in the Official Bulletin of bald untruths, of "premature or ill-advised announcements," of political propaganda, and of one-sided reports of debates in congress. He has on at least one occasion grossly insulted the legislative branch of the government; he has "thanked God" that we entered the war unprepared; he has put the seal of his approval on literature which was a "masterpiece of German propaganda" and a menace to American morale; he has employed men in his publicity bureau whose political beliefs are inimical to American institutions, and he has closely allied himself with William Randolph Hearst. There is information to the effect that not long ago he was called into conference by a member of the cabinet and asked to prepare political material which would insure the success of a presidential favorite running for the United States senate.

Recently this trouble-maker has given evidence of a plan to use his office for the purpose of boosting the cause of free trade, and the taxpayers, a large majority of whom are believers in the protective policy are regaled with free trade propaganda which has nothing whatever to do with the "progress of the war." Europe is warned against setting up protective barriers to American goods if the peace of the world is to survive. This argument by indirection may gradually be superseded by argument by direction for the United States to adopt free trade as a permanent policy. How many protectionist taxpayers approve of the circulation of such propaganda at their expense!

What this country ought to do is to rare up on its hind legs and demand the discharge of George Creel. His record, past and present, proves him unfit for the position of trust and influence over public opinion which he abuses.

TAKING OFF THE LIMIT

CONGRESSMAN EDMUND PLATT of New York was the author of an amendment to the recent bill authorizing the sale of additional war savings stamps that will be of great help in all future stamp drives. As the law now reads no person can purchase more than \$100 worth of stamps at any one time. The provision, however, has been violated many times, even by the president himself, and Mr. Platt believes it should be wiped off the statute books, and everybody permitted to buy as many stamps as he pleases at one time up to the statutory limit of \$1000 in all. Although not reported by the ways and means committee Mr. Platt's amendment was accepted by the chairman, and became a part of the bill without any objection being raised to it.

Russian patriots are rallying to the banners of the allies at the rate of 200,000 a day and pretty soon we may expect to witness a national army of no mean proportions stabilized by the enthusiastic fighters from America, England, France and Japan, not to mention the newborn nation of Bohemia, the Czecho-Slovaks whose undaunted courage is responsible for saving a foothold in the empire for the operations of the allied troops.

President Wilson's appeal for the passage of the suffrage amendment may be measured as direct appeal to the woman vote of the western states where the women are fully enfranchised and registered for the congressional elections next month.

Belgium begins to loom on the front as a material factor in the advance and the world is reminded that the smallest and bravest nation of Europe which has stood as the bulwark of liberty is still in the field backed by the invincible phalanxes of her allies to begin the advance on Antwerp.

What has become of the good old fashioned steam roller that was moving along so sedately in the early days of the war? It is not swift enough for the lively young Yankees.

The Rhine is a good jumping off place for the kaiser providing he selects a deep enough hole.

ARMY OF TIMBER CUTTERS USED BY AMERICAN TROOPS ABROAD

(Correspondence Associated Press)

TOURS, Central France, Sept. 10.—Timber cutting for the use of the American army is proceeding on a vast scale in some of the great forest regions of France, as well as in Switzerland and Spain. The cutting of a tree in France has been, in peace times, little short of a felony, and no tree could be removed until another vigorous sapling was ready to take its place. But the stern requirements of war have compelled a change in this conservation of the forests, and the French are yielding the trees they have so long safeguarded.

Great as the sacrifice is, it has been recognized as a war measure, since the bringing over from America of the vast amount of lumber required for construction purposes would be practically impossible, or if undertaken would stop the transport of troops. So the forests are going, and for the first time solid stone construction is giving place to the lighter and much more rapid wood construction.

Besides the gathering of this huge stock of material, requiring thousands of foresters, there is the work of building the hospitals, docks, barracks, etc. The vastness of these building operations can be judged from the one item of building hos-

pitals. Hospitals are built on the basis of beds for 10 per cent of the strength of troops, so that with an army of a million men the hospital provision must be for 100,000 beds; and with a prospective army of 2,000,000 men in sight the actual estimate for hospitals is 200,000 beds. As there are as many attendants as wounded occupying beds, this makes requirements for 400,000, or the size of a great metropolis, in the one item of hospitals.

Several 10,000 bed hospitals are under way, and two 20,000 bed hospitals are being provided. One of these 20,000 bed establishments, with its 20,000 attendants, makes a large village of itself, of 40,000 people, with their own electric light, water and sewer systems, and all the organization of a large municipality.

The building of warehouses, docks, etc., is on the same gigantic scale as hospitals. At three different points there is an average construction of three warehouses put up each day, and each 500 by 50 feet in dimensions. Ten miles of docks is about keeping pace now with the requirements of an army of a million men, but with a prospective army much greater than a million, thirty miles of docks is the minimum requirement. Much of the barracks and trench construction is rush work which will have to be completed before winter.

These are some of the outstanding features of this huge work of army construction carried on by the engineers, far exceeding the work on the Panama canal or any other engineering operation the United States has ever before undertaken.

Pick and Shovel As Important As a Rifle

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY

IN FRANCE, Oct. 1.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Next to his rifle the American infantryman in action in France has learned to cherish his pick and shovel above everything else. By experience he has learned that his pick and shovel will save him from injury or death at times when his other implements of war are useless.

In the thrust against the Germans in July and August on certain days the Americans advanced so rapidly that the infantrymen were on the go hour after hour. As their packs became heavier some left behind piece by piece parts of their equipment. Even in some instances doughboys tossed aside their mess kits and emergency rations and canteens and their coats but until the last they clung to their rifles and their picks and shovels and went ahead to victory.

The pick and shovel are often brought into action in a hurry when it is necessary to dig in to escape fragments of gas shells or of shrapnel. It often happens, as it did time and again during the recent French-American drive north of the Marne, that the infantryman during an advance is too far behind the

enemy to make use of his rifle and that when the enemy's big guns are turned loose his only defense is to dig a hole in the field or along a roadway or wherever he may be and make this his shelter until the attack is at an end or until he is ordered elsewhere.

When the American infantryman landed in France, particularly those who had not been taught modern methods of trench warfare before leaving the states, and was handed a pick and shovel to be included in his fighting equipment he was astonished at first. But the young men were adept at learning, even with a pick and shovel although many of them at home had been clerks and held similar positions, and now those tools are the most highly prized of all.

NEW TODAY

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A Room and a Bath, \$1.00 a Day and a Half.

Room without Bath, 75c.

NEW TODAY NEW TODAY

Forward!

With no thought of bursting shrapnel and poisonous gases into which they plunge—with every muscle tense, with every faculty of mind alert, with one thought only—TO FIGHT AND WIN.

That is the way our men are going into battle. When the shrill whistle sounds the advance, out they go—their whole heart in the task before them. No power on earth can hold them back.

Forward!

The same sharp challenge to battle is sounding for us. We must answer in the same proud way—the way of our fighting men—the American way. We must lend the way they fight.

We must show the war-maddened Hun a united American people moving forward shoulder to shoulder, irresistibly, to Victory.

Our task is to supply the money, the ships, the guns, the shells that we must have to win. It is a tremendous task. We must do it as our fighting men do theirs—with the indomitable spirit of Victory.

We must work, and save, and lend with one thought only—TO FIGHT AND WIN.

GET INTO THE FIGHT—WITH YOUR WHOLE HEART. BUY BONDS—TO THE UTMOST!

This Space Contributed by
Swift & Company

IRISH REBELLION CASUALTIES GIVEN

(By Associated Press)

DUBLIN, Oct. 1.—Official figures of the casualties of the Easter rebellion of 1916, just published, show that 116 soldiers were killed, and 347 soldiers wounded in the Dublin district. Sixteen policemen were killed, in various districts throughout the country and 29 policemen were wounded. In Dublin 316 civilians were killed, and 8 in other parts of the country; 2,217 civilians were wounded.

During and after the rebellion 3,343 persons were arrested but not tried by court-martial. An additional 171 were tried by court-martial and fifteen were executed. There were 1,341 persons interned.

In 212 cases in Dublin the government made grants amounting to £742,926 representing the value of buildings destroyed, and in addition free grants amounting to more than a million pounds were made in respect to the stock and fittings of the premises destroyed.

Accurate war news in the Bonanza.

NEW TODAY

ECKMAN'S

Calcerbs

FOR WEAK LUNGS

or throat troubles that threaten to become chronic, this Calcerbs compound will be found effective. The handout form yet devised. Free from harmful or habit-forming drugs. Try them today.

50 cents a box, including war tax

For sale by all druggists

Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia

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Water Always at a Temperature of 85 degrees.

FREE TO CHILDREN AFTERNOONS

Open 1 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 10 p. m.

ADMISSION 25c

\$5 books (20 tickets) for \$4

IRELAND IS FAVORED WITH RECORD HARVEST

(By Associated Press)

DUBLIN, Oct. 1.—Ireland seems now certain of a record harvest. The official reports are most encouraging, and unless the weather changes for the worse there will be a very heavy yield. Blight attacked the potato crop in numerous counties, but was immediately met with preventive measures which proved successful. Hay was a fine crop well saved, and the grain is ripening rapidly. Flax is the only disappointment.

EMBARGO ON IRISH MACKEREL RAISED

(By Associated Press)

DUBLIN, Oct. 3.—Lord Robert Cecil, British under secretary for foreign affairs has informed Thomas O'Donnell, member of parliament for Kerry, that the embargo on the export from Ireland to the United States of cured mackerel has been removed. Last year the Dingle coast of Kerry alone exported to the United States over 3,000 tons of mackerel. The removal of the embargo has given great satisfaction in the Irish fishing districts.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

L. E. (Larry) GLASS

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE

FOR

County Clerk and Treasurer

FRANK J. CAVANAUGH

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS YOUR VOTE FOR

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE

IF ELECTED I WILL ADMINISTER JUSTICE TO ALL THE PEOPLE OF TONOPAH
 ELECTION, NOVEMBER 5, 1918

MARK R. AVERILL

ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY

FOR

Judge of the District Court

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

HARRY H. ATKINSON

ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY

FOR

District Attorney

JOHN BARRIER

ANNOUNCES HIS CANDIDACY ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR

Sheriff of Nye County

FOR CONSTABLE
 TONOPAH TOWNSHIP

J. D. (Jack) GRANT

(Incumbent)

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE

"ALWAYS ON THE JOB."
 INVITES INSPECTION OF HIS RECORD

PETE HALLORAN

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR

Constable of Tonopah Township

AT THE GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 5, 1918

Nevada First National Bank
 of Tonopah
 CAPITAL, \$100,000

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brings its wants. It may be a servant, a situation, something to buy, sell or exchange. Some people want rooms; some people have rooms to rent.

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